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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

GOOD NATURE AND PATIENCE.

This is a world of ups and downs, of crossness and contradictions. Every day turns up something to disturb the equanimity of one's temper. But it is worse than useless to fret. Fretting is like a caustic applied to a sore. It inflames but never cures. A fretful spirit is never happy; and it drives happiness from all other spirits with which it comes in contact. We say, then if the world goes wrong, and it does that pretty often, don't fret. If a man cheats, and then laughs at you for a *verdant* one, make the best of it, and keep cool. If you break your leg, or find your favorite seat at the Lyceum occupied; if the stage upsets, or the cars leave you behind; if the cook spoils your dinner, or the thick-headed servant delivers an important message; if 'the dear image of its beautiful mother' repays your caresses by thrusting its tinny fingers into your plate of soup and wiping them on your 'snow-white' shirt bosom; if banks fail and States repudiate, keep your temper. Repeat the alphabet, read the one-hundred and nineteenth psalm, do and say anything, 'lovely and of good report,' but as you value quietness of mind and good temper of others, don't fret. It is marvellous how much good nature and patience will do towards curing the ills to which flesh and spirit are heirs.

ELECTION BETTING.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times remarks that not less than six millions of dollars are said to have changed hands in the State of New York, on bets on the election of Mr. Clay. The Boston Times adds, that the amount lost and won in that city is "beyond computation." One gentleman it says has lost $70,000, and many others are totally ruined. In Kentucky the losses of the Whigs have been very severe. Being at the central point to which converged all the most flattering accounts that the sanguine hopes of one sided partisanship could write from all parts of the country, there is no place at which the friends of Mr. Clay have been more blindly confident. The truth is, that the gambling spirit is a marked feature in our national character, nurtured as it has been by the fatal paper-money credit system, which has kept all values in a perpetual state of fluctuation, and multiplied the ordinary hazards incident to all business enterprise. Acted upon by the universal excitement of interest felt in the Presidential election, it was no wonder that this cause has led to an enormous amount of betting, spread over all classes of society. It is an evil much more easy to regret than to remedy. [N. Y. Morning News.

SAFETY IN THUNDER STORMS.—People are often led to inquire what are the best means of safety during a thunder storm. If out of doors, we should avoid trees and elevated objects of every kind, and if the flash is instantly followed by the report, which indicates that the cloud is very near, a recumbent position is considered the safest.—We should avoid rivers, ponds, and all streams of water, because water is a conductor, and persons on the water in a boat, would be most prominent objects, and therefore most likely to be struck by the lightning. If we are within doors, the middle of a large carpeted floor will be tolerably safe. We should avoid the chimney; for the iron about the grate, the soot that often lines it, and the heated and clarified air it contains, are tolerable conductors, and should, on that account, be avoided. It is never safe to sit near an open window, because a draught of moist air is a good conductor; hence we should close the windows on such occasions. In bed we are comparatively safe, for the feathers and blankets are bad conductors, and we are to a great extent insured in such a situation.

THE PLACE OF THE NATIVITY.—Perhaps, says Wilson in his work upon Judea, there is not one spot on the face of the globe that is more deeply interesting to Christians than the village of Bethlehem. It extends east and west, standing on a hill six miles from the city of Jerusalem, and in which the most remarkable events had occurred, according to those minute descriptions given in the Record of Inspiration; but, above all, none more striking than it being the place giving birth to the infant Jesus, who was the Prophet of the Highest, and came forth to give light to those who sit in darkness. There is one large monastery of Franciscan monks on a commanding height, looking down on a charming valley which calls to mind that ever memorable moment when shepherds, who were watching their flocks, heard the heavenly choir, and saw the star with unbounded joy, which had led the Magi, or wise men of the East, to the place of the Nativity.—In the magnificent church within this monastery is a chapel under ground, finely ornamented, where fifty massive lamps of silver are suspended, and kept constantly burning. Here is pointed out in the form of a star in marble, the place where He came forth, who was declared to be Wonderful, the Mighty Counsellor, the Everlasting Father, and Prince of Peace.

"Are you prepared to settle?" as the coffee said to the fish-skin.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued cause for expressing our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the benefits and blessings which our country, under his kind Providence, has enjoyed during the past year. Notwithstanding the exciting scenes through which we have passed, nothing has occurred to disturb the general peace, or to derange the harmony of our political system.—The great moral spectacle has been exhibited of a nation, approximating in number to 20,000,000 of people, having performed the high and important functions of electing their Chief Magistrate for the term of four years, without the commission of any acts of violence, or the manifestation of spirit of insubordination to the laws.—The great and inestimable right of sufferage, has been exercised by all who were invested with it, under the laws of the different States, in a spirit dictated alone by a desire, in the selection of the agent, to advance the interests of the country, and to place beyond jeopardy the institutions under which it is our happiness to live. That the deepest interest has been manifested by all our countrymen in the result of the election, is not less true, than highly creditable to them. Vast multitudes have assembled, from time to time, at various places, for the purpose of canvassing the merits and pretensions of those who were presented for their sufferage: but no armed soldiery has been necessary to restrain, within proper limits, the popular zeal, or to prevent violent outbreaks. A principle much more controling was found in the love of order and obedience to the laws, which, with mere individual exceptions every where possesses the American mind controls with an influence far more powerful than hosts of armed men. We cannot dwell upon this picture without recognising in it that deep and devoted attachment on the part of the People, to the institutions under which we live, which proclaims their perpetuity. The great objection which has always prevailed against the election, by the People, of their Chief Executive officer, has been the apprehension of tumults and disorders, which might involve in ruin the entire Government. A security against this is found not only in the fact before alluded to, but in the additional fact that, we live under a confederacy embracing already twenty six States; no one of which has power to control the election. The popular vote in each State is taken at the time appointed by the laws, and such vote is announced by its Electoral College, without reference to the decision of the other States. The right of suffrage, and the mode of conducting the election, is regulated by the laws of each State; and the election is distinctly federative in all prominent features. Thus it is that, unlike what might be the results under a consolidated system, riotous proceedings, should they prevail, could only affect the elections in single States, without disturbing to any dangerous extent, the tranquility of others. The great experiment of a political confederacy—each member of which is supreme—as to all matters appertaining to its local interests, and its internal peace and happiness;—while by a voluntary compact with others, it confides to the united power of all, the protection of its citizens, in matters not domestic—has been so far crowned with complete success. The world has witnessed its rapid growth in wealth and population; and under the guide and direction of a superintending Providence, the developments of the past may be regarded but as the shadowing forth of the mighty future. In the bright prospects of that future, we shall find, as patriots and philanthropists, the highest inducements to cultivate and cherish a love of union, and to frown down every measure or the effort which may be made to alienate the States, or the People of the States, in sentiment and feeling, from each other.—A rigid and close adherence to the terms of our political compact, and, above all, a sacred observance of the guarantees of the Constitution, will preserve union on a foundation which cannot be shaken; while personal liberty is placed beyond hazard of jeopardy. The guarantee of religious freedom, of the freedom of the press, of the liberty of speech, of trial by jury, of the habeas corpus and of the domestic institutions of each of the States—leaving the private citizen in the full exercise of the high and ennobling attributes of his nature, and to each State the privilege, which can only be judiciously exerted by itself, of consulting the means best calculated to advance its own happiness;—these are the great and important guarantees of the Constitution, which the lovers of liberty must cherish, and the advocates of union must ever cultivate. Preserving these, and avoiding all interpolations by forced constructions, under the guise of an imagined expediency, upon the Constitution, the influence of our political system is destined to be as actively and as beneficially felt on the distant shores of the Pacific, as it is now on those of the Atlantic Ocean. The only formidable impediments in the way of its successful expansion (time and space) are so far in the progress of modification, by the improvements of the age, as to render no longer speculatives the ability of Representatives from that remote region to come up to the Capitol, so that their constituents shall participate in all the benefits of Federal legislation. Thus it is that, in the progress of time, the inestimable principles of civil liberty will be enjoyed by millions yet unborn, and the great benefits of our system of Government be extended to now distant and uninhabited regions. In view of the vast wilderness yet to be reclaimed, we may well invite the lover of freedom, of every land, to take up his abode among us, and assist us in the great work of advancing the standard of civilization, and giving a wider spread to the arts and refinements of cultivated life. Our prayers should evermore be offered up to the Father of the Universe for his wisdom to direct us in the path of our duty, so as to enable us to consummate these high purposes.

One of the strongest objections which has been urged against confederacies, by writers on Government, is, the liability of the members to be tampered with by foreign Governments, or the People of foreign States, either in their local affairs, or in such as affected the peace of others, or endangered the safety of the whole Confederacy. We cannot hope to entirely exempt from such attempts on our peace and safety. The United States are becoming too important in population and resources not to attract the observation of other nations. It, therefore, may, in the progress of time, occur that opinions entirely abstract in the States in which they may prevail, in no degree affecting their domestic institutions, may be artfully, but secretly, encouraged with a view to undermine the Union. Such opinions may become the foundation of political parties, until at last, the conflict of opinion, producing an alienation of friendly feeling among the People of the different States, may involve in one general distruction the happy institutions under which we live. It should ever be borne in mind that what is true in regard to individuals, is equally so in regard to States. An interference of one in the affairs of another, is the fruitful source of family dissensions and neighborhood disputes; and the same cause affects the peace, happiness and prosperity of States. It may be most devoutly hoped that the good sense of the American People will ever be ready to repel all such attempts, should they ever be made.

There has been no material change in our foreign relations since my last Annual Message to Congress. With all the Powers of Europe we continue on the most friendly terms. Indeed, it affords me much satisfaction to state, that at no former period has the peace of that enlightened and important quarter of the globe ever been, apparently, more firmly established. The conviction that peace is the true policy of nations, would seem to be growing & becoming deeper amongst the enlightened every where; and there is no people who have a stronger interest in cherishing the sentiments, and adopting the means of preserving and giving it permanence, than those of the United States. Amongst these, the first and most effective are, no doubt, the strict observance of justice, and the honest and punctual fulfilment of all engagements. But it is not to be forgotten that, in the present state of the world, it is no less necessary to be ready to enforce their observance and fulfilment, in reference to ourselves, than to observe and fulfil them on our part, in regard to others.

Since the close of your last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that Territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provision of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the Territory by subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a long line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which should spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States. She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of her laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation such measures are necessary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts of the Government will continue to be directed to this end.

It would have given me the highest gratification, in this, my last annual communication to Congress, to have been able to announce to you the complete and entire settlement and adjustment of other matters in difference between the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, which were adverted to in a previous message. It is so obviously the interest of both countries, in respect to the large and valuable commerce which exists between them, that all causes of complaint, however inconsiderable, should be, with the greatest promptitude, removed,—that it must be regarded as cause of regret, that any unnecessary delays should be permitted to intervene. It is true that, in a pecuniary point of view, the matters alluded to, are, altogether, insignificant in amount, when compared with the ample resources of that great nation; but they, nevertheless, more particularly that limited class which arise under seizures and detentions of American ships on the coast of Africa, upon the mistaken supposition indulged in at the time the wrong was committed, of their being engaged in the slave-trade,—deeply affect the sensibilities of this Government and People. Great Britain having recognized her responsibility to repair all such wrongs, by her action in other cases, leaves nothing to be regretted upon the subject, as to all cases prior to the Treaty of Washington, than the delay in making suitable reparation in such of them as fall plainly within the principle of others, which she has long since adjusted. The injury inflicted by delays in the settlement of these claims, falls with severity upon the individual claimants, and makes a strong appeal to her magnanimity and sense of justice for a speedy settlement. Other matters, arising out of the construction of existing treaties, also remain unadjusted, and will continue to be urged upon her attention.

The labors of the joint commission appointed by the two Governments to run the dividing line, established by the Treaty of Washington, were, unfortunately, much delayed in the commencement of the season, by the failure of Congress, at its last session, to make a timely appropriation of funds to meet the expenses of the American party, and by other causes. The United States Commissioner, however, expresses his expectation that, by increased dilligence and energy, the party will be able to make up for lost time.

We continue to receive assurances of the most friendly feelings on the part of all the other European powers; with each, and all of whom, it is so obviously our interest to cultivate the most amicable relations. Russia, the great northern power, under the judicious sway of her Emperor, is constantly advancing in the road of science and improvement; while France guided by the councils of her wise sovereign, pursues a course calculated to consolidate the general peace. Spain has obtained a breathing spell of some duration from the internal convulsions which have, through so many years, marred her prosperity; while Austria, the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and the other powers of Europe, reap a rich harvest of blessings from the prevailing peace.

I informed the two Houses of Congress in my message of December last, that instructions had been given to Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, to negotiate a treaty with the Germanic States composing the Zoll Verein, if it could be done—stipulating, as far as practicable to accomplish it, for a reduction of the heavy and onerous duties levied on our tobacco, and other leading articles of agricultural production; and yielding, in return, on our part a reduction of duties on such articles, the production of their industry, as should not come into competition, or but a limited one, with articles the product of our manufacturing industry. The Executive, in giving such instructions, considered itself as acting in strict conformity with the wishes of Congress, as made known through several measures which it had adopted; all directed to this important result. The treaty was, therefore, negotiated; by which essential reductions were secured in duties levied by the Zoll Verein, on tobacco, rice and lard, accompanied by a stipulation for the admission of raw cotton, free of duty. In exchange for which highly important concessions, a reduction of duties, imposed by the laws of the United States on a variety of articles, most of which were admitted free of duty under the act of Congress commonly known as the compromise law, and but few of which, were produced in the United States, was stipulated on our part. This treaty was communicated to the Senate at an early day of its last session, but not acted upon until near its close; when, for a want, as I am bound to presume, of final time to consider it, it was laid upon the table. This proceedure had the effect of virtually rejecting it, in consequence of a stipulation contained in the treaty that its ratification should be exchanged on or before a day which has already passed. The Executive, acting upon the fair inference that the Senate did not intend its absolute rejection, gave instructions to our Minister at Berlin to re-open the negotiation, so far as to obtain an extension of time for the exchange of ratifications. I regret however, to say that his efforts, in this respect, have been unsuccessful. I am, nevertheless, not without hope that, the great advantages which were intended to be secured by the treaty, may yet be realized.

I am happy to inform you that, Belgium has, by an "arrete royale," issued in July last, assimilated the flag of the United States to her own, so far as the direct trade between the two countries is concerned. This measure will prove of great service to our shipping interest; the trade having, heretofore, been carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms. I flatter myself that she will speedily resort to a modification of her system, relating to the tobacco trade, which would decidedly benefit the agriculture of the United States, and operate to the mutual advantage of both countries.

No definitive intelligence has yet been received from our Minister, of the conclusion of a Treaty with the Chinese Empire; but enough is known to induce the strongest hopes that, the mission will be crowned with success.

With Brazil our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The commercial intercourse between that growing Empire and the United States, is becoming daily of greater importance to both; and it is the interest of both that, that the firmest relations of amity and good will should continue to be cultivated between them.

The Republic of New Grenada still withholds, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts have been employed by our Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Blackford, to produce a different result—indemnity in the case of the brig "Morris." And the Congress of Venezeula, although an arrangement has been effected between our Minister and the Minister of foreign affairs of that government, for the payment of $18,000, in the same case—has altogether neglected to make provision for its payment. It is to be hoped that a sense of duty will soon induce a settlement of these claims.

Our late Minister to Chili, Mr. Pendleton, has returned to the United States without having effected an adjustment in the second claim of the Macedonian, which is delayed on grounds altogether frivolous and untenable. Mr. Pendleton's successor has been directed to urge the claim in the strongest terms; and, in the event of a failure to obtain a permanent adjustment, to report the fact to the Executive at as early a day as possible, so that the whole matter may be communicated to Congress.

At your last session, I submitted, to the attention of Congress, the Convention with the Republic of Peru of the 17th of March, 1841, providing for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against that Republic; but no definitive action was taken upon the subject. I again invite to it your attention and prompt action.

In my last annual Message, I felt it to be my duty to make known to Congress, in terms both plain and emphatic, my opinion in regard to the war which has so long existed between Mexico and Texas; which, since the battle of San Jacinto, has consisted altogether of predatory incursions, attended by circumstances revolting to humanity. I repeat now, what I then said, that after eight years of feeble and ineffectual efforts to recover Texas, it was time that the war should have ceased. The United States had a direct interest in the question. The contiguity of the two nations to our territory was but too well calculated to involve our peace. Unjust suspicions were engendered in the mind of one or the other of the belligerents against us; and, as a necessary consequence, American interests were made to suffer, and our peace became daily endangered. In addition to which, it must have been obvious to all that the exhaustion produced by the war, subjected both Mexico and Texas to the interference of other powers; which, without the interposition of this Government, might eventuate in the most serious injury to the United States. This Government, from time to time, exerted its friendly offices to bring about a termination of hostilities upon terms honorable alike to both the belligerents. Its efforts in this behalf proved unavailing. Mexico seemed, almost without an object, to persevere in the war, and no other alternative was left the Executive but to take advantage of the well known dispositions of Texas, and to invite her to enter into a treaty for annexing her territory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threatened to renew the war, and has either made, or proposes to make, formidable preparations for invading Texas. She has issued decrees and proclamations preparatory to the commencement of hostilities, full of threats, revolting to humanity;—and which, if carried into effect, would arouse the attention of all Christendom. This new demonstration of feeling, there is too much reason to believe, has been produced in consequence of the negotiation of the late treaty of annexation with Texas. The Executive, therefore, could not be indifferent to such proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as well to itself, as to the honor of the country, that a strong representation should be made to the Mexican Government upon the subject. This was accordingly done; as will be seen by the copy of the accompanying despatch from the Secretary of State to the United States Envoy at Mexico. Mexico has no right to jeopard the peace of the world by urging any longer, a useless and fruitless contest. Such a condition of things would not be tolerated on the European continent. Why should it be on this? A war of desolation, such as is now threatened by Mexico, cannot be waged without involving our peace and tranquility. It is idle to believe that such a war could be looked upon with indifference by our own citizens, inhabiting adjoining States;—and our neutrality would be violated, in despite of all efforts on the part of the Government to prevent it. The country is settled by emigrants from the United States, under invitations held out to them by Spain and Mexico. Those emigrants have left behind them friends and relatives who would not fail to sympathise with them in their difficulties, and who would be led by those sympathies to participate in their struggles, however energetic the action of the Government to prevent it. Nor would the numerous and formidable bands of Indians, the most warlike to be found in any land, which occupy the extensive regions contiguous to the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and who are in possession of large tracts of country within the limits of Texas, be likely to remain passive. The inclinations of those numerous tribes lead them invariably to war when- ever pretexts exist.

Mexico had no just ground of displeasure against this Govern- ment of People for negotiating

the treaty. What interest of hers was affected by the treaty? She was dispoiled of nothing, since Texas was forever lost to her. The independence of Texas was recognised by several of the leading powers of the earth. She was free to treat—free to adopt her own line of policy—free to take the course which she believed was best calculated to secure her happiness. Her Government and People decided on annexation to the United States; and the Executive saw, in the acquisition of such a territory, the means of advancing their permanent happiness and glory. What principle of good faith then was violated? what rule of political morals was trampled under foot? So far as Mexico herself was concerned, the measure should have been regarded by her as highly beneficial. Her inability to reconquer Texas had been exhibited, I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fruitless and ruinous contest. In the meantime, Texas has been growing in population and resources. Emigration has flowed into her territory from all parts of the world, in a current which continues to increase in strength. Mexico requires a permanent boundary between that young republic and herself. Texas, at no distant day, if she continues separate and detached from the United States, will inevitably seek to consolidate her strength by adding to her domain the contiguous provinces of Mexico. The spirit of revolt from the control of the Central Government has, heretofore, manifested itself in some of those provinces; and it is fair to infer that they would be inclined to take the first favorable opportunity to proclaim their independence, and to form close alliances with Texas. The war would thus be endless; or, if cessations of hostilities should occur, they would only endure for a season. The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than in a peace with her neighbors, which would result in the establishment of a permanent boundary. Upon the ratification of the treaty, the Executive was prepared to treat with her on the most liberal basis. Hence the boundaries of Texas were left undefined by the treaty. The Executive proposed to settle these upon terms that all the world should have pronounced just and reasonable. No negotiation upon that point could have been undertaken between the United States and Mexico, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. We should have had no right—no power—no authority, to conducted such a negotiation; and to have undertaken it, would have been an assumption equally revolting to the pride of Mexico and Texas, and subjecting us to the charge of arrogance: while to have proposed in advance of annexation to satisfy Mexico for any contingent interest she might have in Texas, would have been to have treated Texas, not as an independent power, but as a mere dependency of Mexico. The assumption could not have been acted on by the Executive, without setting at defiance your own solemn declaration that that Republic was an independent State. Mexico had, it is true, threatened war against the United States, in the event the Treaty of Annexation was ratified. The Executive could not permit itself to be influenced by this threat. It represented in this, the spirit of our People, who are ready to sacrifice much for peace, but nothing to intimidation. A war, under any circumstances, is greatly to be deplored, and the United States is the last nation to desire it; but if, as the condition of peace, it be required of us to forego the unquestionable right of treating with an independent power, of our own Continent, upon matters highly interesting to both and that upon a naked and unsustained pretension of claim by a third power, to control the free-will of the power with whom we treat—devoted as we may be to peace, and anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whole world, the Executive does not hesitate to say that, the People of the United States would be ready to brave all consequences, sooner than submit to such condition. But no apprehension of war was entertained by the Executive; and I must express frankly the opinion that, had the Treaty been ratified by the Senate, it would have been followed by a prompt settlement, to the entire satisfaction of Mexico, of every matter in difference between the two countries. Seeing then that new preparations for hostile invasion of Texas were about to be adopted by Mexico, and that these were brought about because Texas adopted the suggestions of the Executive upon the subject of Annexation, it could not passively have folded its arms and permitted a war, threatened to be accompanied by every act that could mark a barbarous age, to be waged against her, because she had done so.

Other considerations of a controlling character influenced the course of the Executive.—The treaty which had thus been negotiated had failed to receive the ratification of the Senate. One of the chief objections which was urged against it, was found to consist in the fact, that the question of annexation had not been submitted to the ordeal of public opinion in the United States. However untenable such an objection was esteemed to be, in view of the unquestionable power of the Executive to negociate the treaty, and the great and lasting interests involved in the question, I felt it to be my duty to submit the whole matter to Congress as the best expounders of popular sentiment. No definitive action having been taken on the subject by Congress, the question referred itself directly to the decision of the States and the People. The great popular election which has just terminated, afforded the best opportunity of ascertaining the will of the States, and the People upon it. Pending that issue, it became the imperitive duty of the Executive to inform Mexico that the question of annexation was still before the American People, and that until their decision was pronounced, any serious invasion of Texas would be regarded as an attempt to forestall their judgment, and could not be looked upon with indifferance, I am most happy to inform you, that no such invasion has taken place; and I trust that whatever your action may be upon it, Mexico will see the importance of deciding the matter by a resort to peaceful expedients in preferance to those of arms. The decision of the People and the States, on this great and interesting subject, has been decisively manifested. The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration. By the treaty itself, all collateral and incidental issues, which were calculated to divide and distract the public councils, were carefully avoided. These were left to the wisdom of the future to determine. It presented, I repeat, the isolated question of anuexation and in that form it has been submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment. A controlling majority of the People and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both branches of Congress, from their respective constituents, in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and the States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately. It may be hoped that, in carrying into execution the public will, thus declared, all collateral issues may be avoided.—Future Legislatures can best decide as to the number of States which should be formed out of the territory, when the time has arrived, for deciding that question. So with all others.—By the treaty, the United States assumed the payment of the debts of Texas, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, to be paid, with the exception of a sum fallin short of $400,000 exclusively out of the proceeds of the sales of her public lands. We could not, with honor, take the lands, without assuming the full payment of all incumbrances upon them.

Nothing has occurred since your last session to induce a doubt that the dispositions of Texas remains unaltered. No intimation of an altered determination, on the part of her Government and People, has been furnished to the Executive. She still desires to throw herself under the protection of our laws, and to partake of the blessings of our federative system; while every American interest would seem to require it. The extension of our coast-wise and foreign trade, to an amount almost incalculable—the enlargement of the market for our manufactures—a constantly growing market for our agricultural productions—safety to our frontiers, and additional strength and stability to the Union—these are the results which would rapidly develope themselves, upon the consumation of the measure of annexation. In such event, I will not doubt but that Mexico would find her true interest to consist in meeting the advances of this Goverument in a spirit of amity.

Nor do I apprehend any serious complaint from any other quarter; no sufficient ground exists for such complaint. We should interfere in no respect with the rights af any other nation. There cannot be gathered from the act, any design on our part to do so with their possessions on this Continent. We have interposed no impediments in the way of such acquisitions of territory, large and extensive as many of them are, as the leading powers of Europe have made, from time to time, in every part of the world. We seek no conquests made by war. No intreigue will have been resorted to, or acts of diplomacy essayed to accomplish the annexation of Texas. Free and independent herself, she asks to be received into our Union. It is a question for our own decision whether she shall be received or not.

The two Governments having already agreed, through their respective organs, on the terms of annexation, I would recommend their adoption by Congress in the form of a joint resolution, or act, to be perfected and made binding on the two countries, when adopted, in like manner by the Government of Texas.

In order that the subject may be fully presented in all its bearings, the correspondence which has taken place, in reference to it, since the adjournment of Congress, between the United States, Texas, and Mexico is herewith transmitted.

The emendments proposed by the Senate to the Convention concluded between the United States and Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, have been transmitted through our Minister, for the concurrence of the Mexican Government; but, although urged thereto, no action has yet been had on the subject: nor has any answer been given which would authorize a favorable conclusion in the future.

The Decree of September, 1843, in relation to the retail trade, the order for the expulsion of foreigners and that of a more recent date in regard to passports—all of which are considered as in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the two countries, have led to a correspondence of considerable length between the Minister for Foreign Relations and our Representative at Mexico, but without any satisfactory result. They remain still unadjusted; and many and serious inconveniences have already resulted to our citizens in consequence of them.

Questions growing out of the act of disarming a body of Texian troops under the command of Major Snively, by an officer in the service of the United States, acting under the orders of our Government; and the forcible entry into the custom-house at Bryarly's Landing on Red River, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away therefrom the goods seized by the Collector of the Customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas, have been adjusted; so far as the powers of the Executive extend. The correspondence between the two Governments in reference to both subjects, will be found amongst the accompanying documents. It contains a full statement of all the facts and circumstances, with the views taken on both sides, and the principles on which the questions have been adjusted. It remains for Congress to make the necessary appropriation to carry the arrangement into effect, which I respectfully recommend.

The greatly improved condition of the Treasury, affords a subject for general congratulation. The paralysis which had fallen on trade and commerce, and which subjected the Government to the necessity of resorting to loans, and the issue of Treasury notes, to a large amount, has passed away; and, after the payment of upwards of $7,000,000 on account of the interest, and in redemption of more than $5,000,000 of the public debt, which falls due on the 1st of January next, and setting apart upwards of $2,000,000 for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, and meeting an installment of the debts of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia—an estimated surplus of upwards of $7,000,000, over and above the existing appropriations, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. Should the Treasury notes continue outstanding, as heretofore, that surplus will be considerably augmented. Although all interest has ceased upon them, and the Government has invited their return to the Treasury, yet they remain outstanding; affording great facilities to commerce, and establishing the fact that, under a well regulated system of finance, the Government has resources within itself, which render it independent in time of need, not only of private loans, but also of bank facilities.

The only remaining subject of regret is, that the remaining stocks of the Government do not fall due at an earlier day; since their redemption would be entirely within its control. As it is, it may be well worthy the consideration of Congress, whether the law establishing the sinking fund—under the operation of which the debts of the Revolution and last war with Great Britain were, to a great extent, extinguished—should not, with proper modifications, (so as to prevent an accumulation of surpluses, and limited in amount to a specific sum,) be re-enacted. Such provision, which would authorize the government to go into the market for a purchase of its own stock, on fair terms, would serve to maintain its credit at the highest point, and prevent, to a great extent, those fluctuations in the price of its securities; which might, under other circumstances, affect its credit. No apprehension of this sort is, at this moment, entertained; since the stocks of the Government which but two years ago were offered for sale to capitalists, at home and abroad, at a depreciation, and could find no purchasers, are now greatly above par in the hands of the holders; but a wise and prudent forecast admonishes us to place beyond the reach of contingency the public credit.

It must also be a matter of unmingled gratification, that, under the existing financial system—resting upon the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816,—the currency of the country has attained a state of perfect soundness; and the rates of exchange between different parts of the Union, which, in 1841, denoted, by their enormous amount, the current depreciation, and in fact worthlessness of the currency in most of the States—are now reduced to little more than the mere expense of transporting specie from place to place, and the risk incident to the operation. In a new country like that of the United States—where so many inducements are held out for speculation—the depositories of the surplus revenue, consisting of Banks of any description, when it reaches any considerable amount, require the closest vigilence on the part of the Government. All banking institutions, under whatever denomination they may pass, are governed by an almost exclusive regard to the interest of the stockholders. That interest consists in the augmentation of profits, in the form of dividends, and a large surplus revenue entrusted to their custody is but too apt to lead to excessive loans and to extravigantly large issues of paper. As a necessary consequence, prices are nominally increased, and the speculative mania everywhere seizes upon the public mind. A fictitious state of prosperity for a season exists; and, in the language of the day, money becomes plenty—contracts are entered into by individuals, resting on this unsubstantial state of things, but the delusion speedily passes away, and the country is overran with an indebtedness so weighty as to overwhelm many, and to visit every department of industry with great and ruinous embarrassment. The greatest vigilance becomes necessary on the part of Government to guard against this state of things. The depositories must be given distinctly to understand that the favors of the Government will be altogether withdrawn, or substantially diminished, if its revenues shall be regarded as additions to their banking capital, or as the foundation of an enlarged circulation. The Government, through its revenue has, at all times, an important part to perform in connexion with the currency, and it greatly depends upon its vigilence and care, whether the country be involved in embarrassments similar to those which it has had recently to encounter; or, aided by the action of the Treasury, shall be preserved in a sound and healthy condition.

The dangers to be guarded against are greatly augmented by too large a surplus of revenue,—When that surplus greatly exceeds in amount what shall be required by a wise and prudent forecast to meet unforeseen contingencies, the Legislature itself may come to be seized with a disposition to indulge in extravagant appropriations to objects, many of which may—and most probably would—be found to conflict with the Constitution. A fancied expedience is elevated above constitutional authority; and a reckless and wasteful extravagance but too certainly follows. The important power of taxation, which, when exercised in its most restricted form, is a burden on labor and production, is resorted to, under various pretexts for purposes having no affinity to the motives which dictated its grant, and the extravagance of Government stimulates individual extravagance, until the spirit of a wild and ill-regulated speculation, involves one and all in its unfortunate results. In view of such fatal consequences, it may be laid down as an axiom, founded in moral and political truth, that no greater taxes should be imposed than are necessary for an economical administration of the Government; and that whatever exists beyond, should be reduced or modified. This doctrine does in no way conflict with the exercise of sound discrimination in the selection of the articles to be taxed, which a due regard to the public weal would at all times suggest to the Legislative mind. It leaves the range of selection undefined; and such selection should always be made with an eye to the great interests of the country. Composed as is the Union of separate and independent States, a patriotic Legislature will not fail in consulting the interests of the parts, to adopt such course as will be best calculated to advance the harmony of the whole; and thus ensure that permanency in the policy of the Government without which all efforts to advance the public prosperity are in vain and fruitless. This great and vitally important task rests with Congress; and the Executive can do no more than recommend the general principles which should govern in its execution.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of war, for an exhibition of the condition of the army; and recommend to you, as well worthy your best consideration, many of the suggestions it contains. The Secretary in no degree exaggerates the great importance, of pressing forward without delay, in the work of erecting and finishing the fortifications, to which he particularly alludes. Much has been done towards placing our cities and roadsteads in a state of security against the hazards of hostile attack, within the last four years; but considering the new elements of distruction which have been brought into service, we cannot be too active or vigilant in preparing and perfecting the means of defence. I refer you, also, to his report for a statement of the condition of the Indain tribes within our jurisdiction. The Executive has abated no effort in carrying into effect the well-established policy of the Government, which contemplates a removal of all the tribes residing within the limits of the several States, beyond those limits; and it is now enabled to congratulate the country at the prospect of an early consummation of this object. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life; and through the operation of the schools established among them, aided by the effort of the pious men of various religious denominations—who devote themselves to the task of their improvement—we may fondly hope that, the remains of the formible tribes which were once masters of this country will, in their transition from the savage state, to a condition of refinement and cultivation, add another bright trophy to adorn the labors of a well directed philanthropy.

The accompaying report of the Secretary of the Navy, will explain to you the situation of that branch of the service. The present organization of the Department, imparts to its operations great efficiency; but I concur fully in the propriety of a division of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs into two Bureaux. The subject, as now arranged, are incongruous, and require, to a certain extent, information and qualifications altogether dissimilar.

The operations of the squadron on the coast of Africa have been conducted with all due attention to the object which led to its organization; and I am happy to say that the officers and crew have enjoyed the best possible health under the system adopted by the officers in command. It is believed the United States is the only nation which has, by its laws, subjected to the punishment of death, as pirates those who may be engaged in the slave-trade. A similar enactment on the part of other nations would not fail to be attended by beneficial result.

In consequence of the difficulties which have existed in the way of securing titles for the necessary grounds operations have not been commenced towards the establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis. So soon as the title is perfected no further delay will be permitted to intervene. It is well worthy of your consideration whether Congress should not direct the establishment of a rope-walk in connection with the contemplated Navy Yard, as a measure not only of economy but as highly useful and necessary.—The only establishment of the sort now connected with the service is located at Boston; and the advantages of a similar establishment, convenient to the hemp-growing region, must be apparent to all.

The report of the Secretary presents other matters to your consideration, of an important character in connection with the service.

In referring you to the accompanying report of the Post Master General, it affords me continued cause of gratification to be able to advert to the fact that, the affairs of the Department, for the last four years, have been so conducted as, from its unaided resources, to meet its large expenditures. On my coming into office a debt of nearly $500,000 existed against the Department which Congress discharged by an appropriation from the Treasury. The Department, on the 4th of March next, will be found, under the management of its present efficient head, free from debt or embarrassment, which could only have been done by the observance and practice of the greatest vigilence and economy. The laws have contemplated, throughout, that the Department should be self sustained, but it may be necessary, with the wisest regard to the public interest, to introduce amendments and alterations in the system. There is a strong desirem many quarters, so to alter tariff of letter postage as to reduce the amount of tax at present imposed. Should such a measure be carried into effect, to the full extent desired it cannot well be doubted but that, for the first years of its operation, a diminished revenue would be collected, the supply of which would necessarily constitute a charge upon the Treasury. Whether such a result would be desiraole, it will be for Congress in its wisdom to determine. It may in genral be asserted that, radical alterations in any system should rather be brought about gradually, than by sudden changes; and by pursuing this prudent policy in the reduction of letter postage, the Department might still sustain itself through the revenue which would accrue by the increase of letters. The state and condition of the public Treasury has, heretofore, been such as to have precluded the recommendation of any material change. The difficulties upon this head have, however, ceased, and a larger discretion is now left to the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge the policy of authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships regularly to ply between this country and foreign ports, and upon our waters, for the transportation of the mail. The example of the British Government is well worthy of imitation in this respect. The belief is strongly entertained, that the emoluments arising from the transportation of mail matter to foreign countries, would operate of itself as an inducement to cause individual enterprise to undertake that branch of the task; and the remuneration of the Government would consist in the addition readily made to our steam navy in the case of emergency by the ships so employed. Should this suggestion meet your approval, the propriety of placing such ships under the command of experienced officers of the navy will not escape your observation. The application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, cogently recommends an extensive steam marine as important in estimating the defences of the country. Fortunately, this may be attained by us to a great extent without incuring any large amount of expenditure. Steam vessels to be engaged in the transportation of the mails on our principal water courses, lakes and parts of our coast, could also be so constructed as to be efficient as war vessels when needed; and would of themselves, constitute a formidable force in order to repel attacks from abroad. We cannot be blind to the fact, that other nations have already added large numbers of steam ships to their naval armaments; and that this new and powerful agent is destined to revolutionize the condition of the world. It becomes the United States, therefore, looking to their security, to adopt a similar policy; and the plan suggested will enable them to do so at a small comparative cost.

I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and untiring industry which has characterized the conduct of the members of the Executive Cabinet. Each, in his appropriate sphere, has rendered me the most efficient aid in carrying on the government; and it will not, I trust, appear out of place, for me to bear this public testimony. The cardinal objects which should ever be held in view by those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, are rigidly, and without favor or affection, to interpret the national will, expressed in the laws, as that injustice should be done to none,—justice to all. This has been the rule upon which they have acted; and thus, it is believed that few cases, if any, exist, wherein our fellow-citizens who, from time to time, have been drawn to the seat of Government for the settlement of their transactions with the Government, have gone away dissatisfied. Where the testimony has been perfected, and was esteemed satisfactory, their claims have been promptly audited; and this in the absence of all favoritism or partiality. The Government which is not just to its own People, can neither claim their affection, nor the respect of the world. At the same time, the closest attention has been paid to those matters which relate more immediately to the great concerns of the country. Order and efficiency in each branch of the public service, have prevailed; accompanied by a system of the most rigid responsibility, on the part of the receiving and disbursing agents. The fact, in illustration of the truth of this remark, deserves to be noticed, that the revenues of the Government, amounting, in the last four years, to upwards of $120,000,000, have been collected and disbursed, through the numerous Government agents, without the loss, by default, of any amount worthy of serious commentary.

The appropriations made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers of the West, and of the harbors on the lakes, are in the course of judicious expenditure under suitable agents; and are destined, it is to be hoped, to realize all the benefits designed to be accomplished by Congress. I cannot, however, sufficiently impress upon Congress, the great importance of withholding appropriations from improvements which are not ascertained, by previous examination and survey, to be necessary for the shelter and protection of trade from the dangers of storms and tempests. Without this precaution, the expenditures are but too apt to inure to the benefit of individuals; without reference to the only consideration which can render them constitutional—the public interest and the general good.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the interests of this District, over which, by the Constitution, Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. It would be deeply to be regretted should there be, at any time, ground to complain of neglect on the part of a community which, detached as it is from the parental care of the States of Virginia and Maryland, can only expect aid from Congress, as its local legislature. Amongst the subjects which claim your attention, is the prompt organization of an asylum for the insane, who may be found, from time to time, sojourning within the District. Such course is also demanded by considerations which apply to branches of the public service. For the necessities in this behalf, to invite your particular attention to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

I have thus, gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, presented you a true and faithful picture of the condition of public affairs, both foreign and domestic. The wants of the public service are made known to you; and matters of no ordinary importance are urged upon your consideration. Shall I not be permitted to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which you have assembled, and at the important change in the condition of things which has occurred in the last three years? During that period questions with foreign powers, of vital importance to the peace of our country, have been settled and adjusted. A desolating and wasting war with savage tribes, has been brought to a close. The internal tranquillity of the country, threatened by agitating questions, has been preserved. The credit of the Government which has experienced a temporary embarrassment, has been thoroughly restored. Its coffers which, for a season, were empty, have been replenished. A currency, nearly uniform in its value, has taken the place of one depreciated and almost worthless. Commerce and manufactures, which had suffered in common with every other interest, have once more revived: and the whole country exhibits an aspect of prosperity and happiness. Trade and barter, no longer governed by a wild and speculative mania, rest upon a solid and substantial footing: and the rapid growth of our cities, in every direction, bespeaks most strongly the favorable circumstances by which we are surrounded.—My happiness, in the retirment which shortly awaits me, is the ardent hope which I experience, that this state of prosperity is neither deceptive nor destined to be short lived; and that measures which have not yet received its sanction, but which I cannot but regard as closely connected with the honor, the glory, and still more enlarged prosperity of the country, are destined, at an early day, to recieve the approval of Congress. Under these circumstances, and with these anticipations, I shall most gladly leave to others, more able than myself, the noble

and pleasing task of sustaining the public prosperity. I shall carry with me into retirement the gratifying reflection that, as my sole object throughout has been to advance the public good, I may not entirely have failed in accomplishing it; and this gratification is heightened in no small degree by the fact that when, under a deep and abiding sense of duty, I have found myself constrained to resort to the qualified Veto, it has neither been followed by disapproval on the part of the People, nor weakened in any degree their attachment to that great conservative feature of our Government.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *December*, 1844.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 10, 1844.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are happy to lay before our readers the last Annual Message of Mr. Tyler. It is a plain, unvarnished statement of the present condition of our growing country. It is simple and unpretending in its style; pacific and dignified in tone; and clear and forcible in the in the illustration of all its positions. Certainly, no person of any party can say its doctrines are mystified or ambiguous. This Message does credit to both the head and heart of its author. We will not attempt to give a synopsis of what it contains.

Among the numerous recommendations, however, we are right glad to see one which, at the present time, is receiving no small share of public attention. We refer to a reduction of Postage. This is a matter which the people are anxious to have settled immediately, and they would have it done in such a manner as to relieve their burdens and increase their facilities. It has been done in other countries. It can be done in our own. It will be done soon, very soon, if it is not done at this session. Abuses have grown up under the present law, which community ought not and will not tolerate. The whole country is calling for a reduction of the *Tariff* on letters, and we think they will not call in vain. We are glad to find the President's views, on this subject, so well accord with the popular feeling.

The Message, we say, as a whole, is excellent.—We think every candid reader will say as much. We commend it to the special attention of every citizen.

Terrible Calamity.—London Clubs, that is, Clubs of Englishmen for reading, loafing and drinking, have determined to exclude all Americans from their associations, because of the indebtedness of several States. Good! No American ought ever to be caught near one of these Clubs. We should deem it far more creditable to be thrust *out* of than *into* them. If any nation is ever beheaded for being in debt, England will first come to the block; for her National Debt is *Five Billions Five Hundred Millions of Dollars.*

Polk's Cabinet.—The Whigs are speculating about Mr. Polk's Cabinet. We opine their speculations are more than worthless. No one, not even Mr. Polk's friends, knows who will be appointed to fill the several offices within his gift. It is idle for the Whigs to say that one man or another will be selected. They know nothing about it; and more than that, it is none of their business.

ARABIAN FABLE. In men there is a lump upon the windpipe, formed by the thyroid cartilage, which is not to be seen in women; an Arabian fable says, that this is a part of the original apple, that has struck in the man's throat by the way, but that the woman swallowed her part of it down.

TRUTH.—Though all the winds of doctrine were loose upon the earth, says Milton in his Areopagitica, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to mis-doubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple: who ever knew her put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This is a chemical extract from Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties—and *Tar Water* has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever produced. The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently, no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let no one give up to Consumption's fatal grasp without giving this a trial. Being formed from vegetable substances, congenial at once to our soul and our system, it is safe, simple, and efficient. A treatise relating to this subject may be had, without charge, at T. Crocker's, who is also agent for the Balsam. Call and see it. Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad. 30

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Byron, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land, on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also, one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also, the N East front room in the house. For further particulars, enquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.

Buckfield, November 28th, 1844. 3w31

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known as the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w31

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN WILKINS,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN WILKINS.

Waterford, Nov. 26, 1844. *31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sally Shaw, Administratrix of the Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased, also a Petition for license to sell so much of the Real Estate of said Deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the payments of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they has been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executive of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN CHASE,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY CHASE.

S. HENRY CHASE.

Fryeburg, Nov. 26, 1844. 31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Timothy Gibson, Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Brockett late of Broomfield in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

George W. Mills, Administrator of the Estate of John Mills, late of Gilead in said county, deceased having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

John Harris, Administrator of the Estate of William A. Whitcomb, late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Richard T Lurvey, Administrator of the Estate of William Cotton, late of Woodstock in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Levi Stowell, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris aforesaid deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

William K. Kneeland administrator of the Estate of Elijah Ricerson, late of Sweden in said county, deceased having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of January, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Hiram Cole, representing that William Cole late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, by his agreement in writing, dated October 5, 1840 for value received obligated himself to convey to said Petitioner certain premises in Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, as particularly described in said Petition, on performance of the condition and terms therein expressed, and from conveying which the said deceased was prevented by death, the said Petitioner standing ready to perform the conditions required of him by the terms of said agreement, and praying that the Executor of said Deceased may be licensed to convey said premises upon performance of the condition aforesaid,

It was *Ordered*, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of the guardian of Mellen E. and Freeland K. Bolster, minor children of Otis C. Bolster of Rumford in said county, praying for license to sell said minors interest in certain Real Estate situated in said Rumford, as described in his Petition therefor on file in the Probate Office of said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving the proceeds thereof to said minor on interest.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Philip Bradford, Administrator of the Estate of Ethelbert Bradford late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners, appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased her Dower in the Real Estate, where of her late husband died seized and possessed.

It was *Ordered*, That the aforesaid named Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

31 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of Timothy Walker Guardian of Mabel W. Stevens, a minor child of Stephen G. Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell said minors interests in Lots of Land No. 3 Range 7 and No. 4 in the 8th Range in Bethel in said County, for the purpose of putting out and receiving to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

*31 GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

ELIJAH SHACKLFY,

late of Canton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the third Tuesday of October last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the service assigned them at the Office of Wm. K. Kimball, Esq., in Canton, aforesaid, on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of the present month, and on the last Saturday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, } Commissioners
GEORGE DECOSTER, } on said Estate.

Can on, December 2d, 1844. 3w31

Caution! Caution!!

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 8th day of May, 1844, gave a note of hand for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable to James F. Abbott, or order, in the month of October with intarest. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without a valid consideration and will not be paid.

EDWARD L. POOR.
JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr.

Andover, Dec. 3, 1844. 3w31

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificinal Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28, tf 47

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the real estate of John Butterfield, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, legacies, and charges of administration.

Said real estate consists of the right in equity of redemption of said deceased to the homestead farm on which he last lived in said Paris,—the same having been mortgaged to Abezer Andrews, by said John, to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest.

Said sale to be at the dwelling house on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale

CATHARINE BUTTERFIELD, } Executrix of the last Will of said deceased.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1844. 3 30

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

LEONARD BROWN,

late of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JOHN J. PERRY.

Oxford, Aug. 27, 1844. 3w30

Caution.

WHEREAS, on the 14th day of November current, I gave a note of hand for the sum of $20, payable to H. Augustus Besse in July next with interest;—all persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as said note was obtained without a valid consideration, and will not be paid. NATHAN CHASE.

Paris, Nov 16, 1844 3w28

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident land and other real estate in the town of Hebron, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1843, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by George Cobb, Collector of said town for said year 1843, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Names of Owners,	No. of Acres.	Value.	Am't of Tax unpaid.
			$
Josiah D Bearce,			1,07
Simeon Briggs,			2,38
William W Bumpass,			4,87
Tristam G Bicknell,			4,07
Marcus Davee,			3,21
Widow Susanah Davee,			1,92
Jacab Decoster,			10,64
Benjamin F. Pratt,			1,01
Heirs of Ebenezer Perkins,			9,93
Solomon & Zachariah Rowe,			9,07
Nonresident			
Whitman & Welch,	850	850	13,77
George Bridgham,	100	150	3,24
Deficiency of Highway tax in 1842,			1,62
Cyrus Besse,	100	500	10,80

CHRISTOPHER C. CUSHMAN,
Treasurer of said town.

Hebron, November 5th, 1844. *3w27

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, loo ness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Climer; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 23, 1844.—ep1y

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yN26

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,

THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-ILVLAGE, MAINE.

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Laudon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy-pepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa; Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Feviers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that hits run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, Ji Heareey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of it discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whloe name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1aly16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NORCROSS is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves eqully liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 144.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

FOLAND, ME.

NEW YORK SENATORS.—It appears that the announciation of the Executive appointment of Senators for the State of New York, on the authority of a New York paper, was erroneous.—The Albany Argus of Monday announces the following:

"On Saturday afternoon, Governor Bouck appointed the Hon. Henry A. Foster, now President of the Senate, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, present Lieut. Governor of the State, United States Senators; the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Silas Wright, and the latter the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge. These vacancies having occurred during the recess of the Legislature, the executive appoints, under the Constitution of the United States, until the action of the Legislature."

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES will meet next Wednesday, at places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, for the purpose of casting their votes. They are required to sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and for whom cast. All of these certificates are to be sealed and addressed to the President of the Senate. One of them is to be carried to its destination by a messenger, the second is to be sent forthwith by mail, and the third is to be deposited with the district judge of the district where the electors assemble.

Port. American.

DEAN SWIFT remarked, with much truth, no doubt, that in the establishment of Colonies, the French commence with a fort, the Spanish with a church, and the English with a grog-shop.

Parents! Endeavor to instil into the minds of your children a hatred for drinking, gambling and evil company. Early impressions are most lasting.

"Will you take a pinch of snuff, Mr. Sprigings." "No, I thank you; if my nose had been intended for a dust-hole, it would have been turned the other side up."

An old farmer in New Hampshire, who voted against abolishing capital punishment, gave as a reason why he thus voted—That if hanging should be abolished in the State, all those who ought to be hung would be sure to come to New Hampshire to live!

☞ In eleven counties of North Carolina, in which Harrison in 1840 received 12,948 votes, and Van Buren 2794, there are 16,199 white persons, over twenty years of age, who can neither read nor write.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—DENMARK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of land and other real estate in the town of Denmark, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Denmark and a certified list of such as remain unpaid for the year A. D. 1843, has been returned to me by the Collector of said town, for the purpose of advertising, viz:

Names of Non-resident Owners.	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Amt. of Tax.	Debt. High-way tax for 1842.	Total Amt.	
Hazen Danforth part of	33	blnk	50	60	1 33		1 33	
Cotton Lincoln,	61		100	60	1 32		1 32	
Henry D Twambly, part of	30		70	100	2 20		2 20	
Owner unk., taxed to Daniel Stover last year, part of	47		44	63	1 36		1 36	
James Osgood,	2	E	130	200	4 40			
	3		120	150	3 30			
	6		39	30	66			
	11		35	35	77			
	17		179	170	3 74		$20 78	
	2	9	49	40	88			
	3		67	60	1 32			
B & I. Richardson lot,	54	blnk	100	150	3 30			
N end Pl't Mountain			100	100	2 20			
Owner unk., part of	39		66	100	22		2 20	
David Potter,	10		100	60	1 32	35	1 67	
John Pike of Cornish, part of Dragon Meadow,			175	80	1 76	46	2 22	
Ezekiel Wood,			35	40	88		88	
Moody F. Walker,	1	27	50	130	2 86		2 65	
Philip Richardson p't of	28		20	40	88		88	
Owner unk., part of Hancock land,		unk.	17	10	22		22	
Owner unk., formerly taxed to Eben. Warren,			50	100	2 20		2 20	
John W. Gilmore, Bracket land,			24	30	66		66	
John L. Robertson, Owner unk. formerly Hadley & Berry, 1 acre land, 1 house, 1 Stable, 1 Store,	38	unk.	100	200	1	6 66	1 15 6 66	
Isaiah Warren, part of	49		270	400	8 80		9 90	
part of		unk.	30	50	1 10			

ORRIN B. INGALLS, Treasurer of Denmark.
Denmark, Nov. 16th, 1844. 3w20

SOUTH PARIS
WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from - - -	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth, - - - -	30 to 37 1/2 per yc.
Satinet, and find warp, -	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel, - - -	17 cts. per yd
Colored do - - - -	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed, - -	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing, - -	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

Administrators' & Guardians' DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions to the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Those diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, fainting, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Cuse; Rumford, Joshua Grafam; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Heetic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also ex eedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever. ☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time.—REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now to better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which the medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1843.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 381 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Cluse; Rumford, Joshua Grafam; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug. 27. 3mSeffly

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been with at a successful trial in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, and in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gueenesy, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutches county; and Hon. H. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—three men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy pep sia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Incarticum, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermitten and Remitent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad nutrition, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well toned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Plye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eastis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whloe name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great crebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon's Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for the place.

DR. WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for Incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**" as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St., Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Cluse; Rumford, Jos. Grafam; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton; J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1sly16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself NOAH CROSS is travelling about the S. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves equally liable*

We are determined to prosecute and sue to extremities upon our rights, and all such *gross public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information leading to prosecution and conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. HIL. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.

July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. to 1y Aug. 27. 44.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, ME.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of debility arising in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, acidity of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dysentery, faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be skew in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CATHARTATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hysterics, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and in case perseverred in, will effect a certain cure of those painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than seventeen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for scald head, one of the worst of humors.

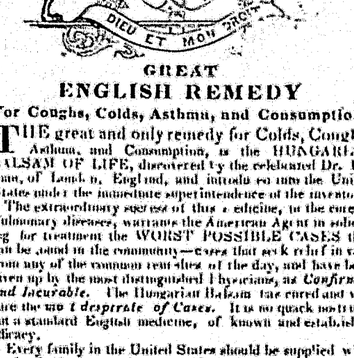
It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing with at leaving a scar, observing all cares to take attending to accompanying directions, the anti eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Buck & Co; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Barlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Bamford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Canton, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—1y



GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Swett, Druggist.—Nov. 5, 1844. 1yn26

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Copartnership, and said Joseph H Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the Common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER
FORDYCE C BURBANK
J. H. WARDWELL

STATE OF MAINE, SS.—Oct. 3d, 1844,—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give us a due share of patronage. 6w24

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS:

Western District Court. Nov. Term, 1844.

David S Stone, Plaintiff v Alpheus Tebbetts, Defendant.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, That the Joseph Tebbetts, Trustee, Plaintiff, cause an attested copy of the writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris, on the Monday preceding second Tuesday of June next, that the defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
3w30 Attest—J G COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's sale.

OXFORD ss.—November 30, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Luke Bicknell in Livermore, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, A. D. 1844, at two of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity of redemption which Ebenezer Pray, of said Livermore, has and had at the time when the same was attached on the original Writ, in and to the premises which he purchased of Nathan I Norcross by deed dated the eighth day of March, A. D 1838, situated in Livermore aforesaid, now improved and occupied by the said Pray, and which the said Pray on the nineteenth day of March aforesaid, mortgaged to the said Nathaniel Norcross and John Gibbs to secure them against their liability for having become sureties for said Pray to the Treasurer of the Ministerial and School Funds in said town of Livermore, in the aggregate amount of three hundred twenty five dollars and twelve cents, with interest annually, as will appear from the condition of said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 77 Pages 431, 432, and 433, to which reference may be had. Said premises contain twelve and a half acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, &c. thereon.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale

3w30 JOHN MONROE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's sale.

OXFORD, ss —

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, April 8, A. D 1844, and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Moses Hammond, in Paris, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock P M.—All the right which *Gen* W Ripley has in equity to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, consisting a four rate stand for a Blacksmith, and a dwelling house, particularly described in a Mortgage Deed from said Ripley to said Hammond dated March 6, 1841, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol 64, page 316, which mortgage was given to secure payment of $168,67 in four years then next, interest annually.

SAMUEL F RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff
Paris, Nov. 29, 1844. 3 30

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at my house in Porter, in said County, on the 4th day of January next at 10 o'clock A M., so much of the real estate of JOSEPH STANLEY, late of said Porter, deceased, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $225, to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges

Said estate consists of the homestead of the said deceased, being parts of Lots No 11 & 12, Range C, in said Porter. Also, one half of a Pew in the old Meeting House in said Porter,—all of which is subject to the Widow's Dower. JOHN STANLEY.

Porter, Nov 26th, 1844. 3 30*

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLY to License from the Hon. Probate Court, Oxford County, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday the fifteenth day of January next, at ten o'clock A M, at the dwelling house of Ethelbert Bradbury, late of Turner in said County, deceased,—All the interest, which he had at his decease, in the homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower. A part of said farm is under mortgage, to wit:—About fifteen acres with the buildings; the residue, viz:—about fifty acres is unincumbered, except that the Widow is entitled to Dower in it, and also to the part mortgaged.

Terms of sale and all necessary particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PHILIP BRADFORD.

Turner, Nov. 26th, 1844. 3 30*

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ Feb 12, 1844, last, true will be sold at public Auction at the store of Jarvis C Maxim in Paris in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of Jan 1845, at two of the clock in the afternoon,

All the right in equity which John W Willis had at the time of the attachment, or now has, of redeeming the homestead Farm where he now lives, it being the same deeded to him by Benj Jackson, Silvanus Jackson and Jacob Jackson, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, and the same that said John W Willis mortgaged to Simeon Cummings, Jan 13, 1844, for the sum of $280,66, with interest, annually, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 68, page 221, reference thereto being had for further description.

SAMUEL F RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff
Paris, Nov 26th 1844 3w29

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD ss:

[L. S.] To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Alpheus Tebbetts, cooncerant in Lovell in the County of Oxford, house Carpenter, to the value of twelve hundred Dollars, and summon the said Alpheus, if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday of November, A. D 1844, then and there in our said Court to answer unto David S Stone, of Chelsea in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Mason, in a plea of the case, for that the said Alpheus at Lovell, aforesaid, being indebted to the sum of ten hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-four cents, according to the account annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the plaintiff to pay him the same sum on demand; yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not the same. For the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of twelve hundred Dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And whereas the said plaintiff says that the said defendant has not in his own hands and possession, goods and estate to the value of twelve hundred dollars aforesaid, which can be come at to be attached, but has entrusted in and deposited in the hands and possession of Joseph Tebbetts, trustee of the said defendant, goods, effects and credits of the said value

We command you, therefore, that you summon the said, trustee if he may be found in your precinct, to appear before our Justice of said Court, to be holden as aforesaid, to show cause, if any he have, why execution to be issued upon such judgment as the said plaintiff may recover, against the said defendant in this action, if any, should not issue against the goods, effects, or credits, in the hands of him the said trustee; and have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four

J G COLE, CLERK.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

Western District Court. Nov. Term, 1844.

David S Stone, Plaintiff v Alpheus Tebbetts, Defendant.

IN the foregoing action, Ordered, That the Joseph Tebbetts, Trustee, Plaintiff, cause an attested copy of the writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris, on the Monday preceding second Tuesday of June next, that the defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon.
3w30 Attest—J G COLE, Clerk.

Sheriff's sale.

OXFORD ss:—November 30, 1844.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Luke Bicknell in Livermore, on Monday the thirtieth day of December next, A. D 1844, at two of the clock in the afternoon,—All the right in equity of redemption which Ebenezer Pray, of said Livermore, has and had at the time when the same was attached on the original Writ, in and to the premises which he purchased of Nathan I Norcross by deed dated the eighth day of March, A. D 1838, situated in Livermore aforesaid, now improved and occupied by the said Pray, and which the said Pray on the nineteenth day of March aforesaid, mortgaged to the said Nathaniel Norcross and John Gibbs to secure them against their liability for having become sureties for said Pray to the Treasurer of the Ministerial and School Funds in said town of Livermore, in the aggregate amount of three hundred twenty five dollars and twelve cents, with interest annually, as will appear from the condition of said mortgage deed which is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 77 Pages 431, 432, and 433, to which reference may be had. Said premises contain twelve and a half acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, &c. thereon.

Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale

3w30 JOHN MONROE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Sheriff's sale.

OXFORD, ss —

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, April 8, A. D 1844, and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Moses Hammond, in Paris, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, at one o'clock P M.—All the right which *Gen* W Ripley has in equity to redeem a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, consisting a four rate stand for a Blacksmith, and a dwelling house, particularly described in a Mortgage Deed from said Ripley to said Hammond dated March 6, 1841, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol 64, page 316, which mortgage was given to secure payment of $168,67 in four years then next, interest annually.

SAMUEL F RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff
Paris, Nov. 29, 1844. 3 30

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court of the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at my house in Porter, in said County, on the 4th day of January next at 10 o'clock A M., so much of the real estate of JOSEPH STANLEY, late of said Porter, deceased, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of $225, to pay the debts of said deceased and incidental charges

Said estate consists of the homestead of the said deceased, being parts of Lots No 11 & 12, Range C, in said Porter. Also, one half of a Pew in the old Meeting House in said Porter,—all of which is subject to the Widow's Dower. JOHN STANLEY.

Porter, Nov 26th, 1844. 3 30*

*Administrator's Sale.